Chapter 1 : Belgium Virtual Jewish History Tour

In the early nineteenth century, Brussels took on the characteristics of a city, train stations were built, the university was founded in and the city expanded. The long nineteenth century saw profound cultural and economic changes in Belgium.

Flint knives discovered in Belgian caves On Belgian territory Neanderthal fossils were discovered at Engis in â€"30 and elsewhere, some dating back to at least , BCE. The Belgian LBK is notable for its use of defensive walls around villages, something which may or may not have been necessary because of the proximity of hunter gatherers. One notable archaeological site in this region is the Neolithic flint mines of Spiennes. The LBK and Blicquy cultures disappeared and there is a long gap before a new farming culture, the Michelsberg culture , appeared and became widespread. Hunter gatherers of the Swifterbant culture apparently remained in the sandy north of Belgium, but apparently became more and more influenced by farming and pottery technology. Although it is felt that there was a continuing human presence, the types of evidence available make judgement about the details very difficult. To the north and east, in the Netherlands, a semi-sedentary culture group has been proposed to have existed, the so-called Vlaardingen-Wartburg-Stein complex, which possibly developed from the above-mentioned Swifterbant and Michelsburg cultures. In the last part of the Neolithic, evidence is found for the Corded Ware and Bell Beaker cultures in the south of the Netherlands, but these cultures also do not seem to have had a big impact in all of Belgium. The population of Belgium started to increase permanently with the late Bronze age from around BCE. Three possibly related European cultures arrived in sequence. First the Urnfield culture arrived for example, tumuli are found at Ravels and Hamont-Achel in the Campine. This is because historical Greek and Roman records from areas where this culture settled show Celtic placenames and personal names. From BC Celtic tribes settled in the region and traded with the Mediterranean world. Celtic and Roman periods[edit] Main article: Gallia Belgica When Julius Caesar arrived in the region, as recorded in his De Bello Gallico , the inhabitants of Belgium, northwestern France, and the German Rhineland were known as the Belgae after whom modern Belgium is named , and they were considered to be the northern part of Gaul. The region of Luxembourg , including the part of the Belgian province of Luxembourg around Arlon , was inhabited by the Treveri , who were not listed by Caesar as Belgae, although the Romans later placed them in the province of the Belgae. The exact nature of the distinction between the Belgae to the North and the Celts to the south, and the Germani across the Rhine, is disputed. It seems clear that Celtic culture and language were very influential upon the Belgae, especially those in modern France. On the other hand, linguists have proposed that there is evidence that the northern part of the Belgic population had previously spoken an Indo European language related to, but distinct from, Celtic and Germanic , and among the northern Belgae, Celtic may never have been the language of the majority. See Belgian language and Nordwestblock. The Menapii and northern Germani lived among low thorny forests, islands and swamps, and the central Belgian Nervii lands were deliberately planted with thick hedges, in order to be impenetrable to cavalry. There is also less archaeological evidence of large settlements and trade in the area. According to Tacitus , writing a generation later, the Germani cisrhenani who included the Eburones were in fact the original tribe to be called Germani, and all other uses of the term extended from them, though in his time the same people were now called the Tungri. Modern linguists use the word "germanic" to refer to languages but it is not known for sure whether even the Belgian Germani spoke a Germanic language , and their tribal and personal names are clearly Celtic. This is in fact also true of the possibly related tribes across the Rhine from them at this time. Archaeologists have also had difficulty finding evidence of the exact migrations from east of the Rhine which Caesar reports and more generally there has been skepticism about using him in this way due to the political motives of his commentaries. But the archaeological record gives the impression that the classical Belgian Germani were a relatively stable population going back to Urnfield times, with a more recently immigrated elite class who would have been of more interest to Caesar. These Roman provinces were broken into civitates, each with a capital city, and each representing one of the major tribal groups named by Caesar. At first, only one, Tongeren capital of the Tungri, was in modern Belgium. The Nervian capital was in the south of the territory in modern France, at

Bavay , and later moved to Cambrai. Trier , the capital of the Treveri, is today in Germany, near Luxembourg. The northeastern corner of this province, including Tongeren and the area of the earlier Germani, was united with the militarized Rhine border to form a newer province known as Germania Inferior. Belgica Prima and Belgica Secunda. Belgica Prima was the eastern part and had Trier as its main city, and included part of the Belgian province of Luxembourg. It became one of the most important Roman cities in Western Europe in the 3rd century. Christianity was also first introduced to Belgium during the late-Roman period, and the first known bishop in the region Servatius taught in the middle of the Fourth century in Tongeren. Early Middle Ages[edit] Saint Servatius , bishop of Tongeren and one of the first known Christian figures in the region. As the Western Roman Empire lost power, Germanic tribes came to dominate the military, and then form kingdoms. Coastal Flanders, the old territory of the Menapii, became part of the " Saxon Shore ". In inland northern Belgium, Franks from the Roman frontier in the Rhine delta were allowed to re-settle in Toxandria in the 4th century. Wallonia, dominated by a bands of forests and poor farming land, remained more heavily Romanized, although eventually became subject to Franks in the 5th century. Franks remained important in the Roman military, and the Romanized Frankish Merovingian Dynasty eventually took over northern France. Clovis I , the best-known king of this dynasty, first conquered Romanized northern France, later called Neustria , then turned north to the Frankish lands later referred to as Austrasia , which included all or most of Belgium. He converted to Catholicism , followed by many followers. Christian missionaries preached to the populace and started a wave of conversion Saint Servatius , Saint Remacle , Saint Hadelin. Southern part of the Low Countries with bishopry towns and abbeys c. Abbeys were the onset to larger villages and even some towns to reshape the landscape. The Merovingian dynasty was succeeded by the Carolingian dynasty , whose family power base was in and around the eastern part of modern Belgium. The Vikings raided widely throughout this period, but a major settlement that had caused problems in the area of Belgium was defeated in by Arnulf of Carinthia in the battle of Leuven. The Frankish lands were divided and reunified several times under the Merovingian and Carolingian dynasties, but eventually were firmly divided into France and the Holy Roman Empire. The parts of the County of Flanders stretching out west of the river Scheldt Schelde in Dutch, Escaut in French became part of France during the Middle Ages, but the remainders of the County of Flanders and the Low Countries were part of the Holy Roman Empire, specifically they were in the stem duchy of Lower Lotharingia , which had a period as an independent kingdom. Through the early Middle Ages, the northern part of present-day Belgium now commonly referred to as Flanders was a Germanic language -speaking area, whereas in the southern part people had continued to be Romanized and spoke derivatives of Vulgar Latin. As the Holy Roman Emperors and French Kings lost effective control of their domains in the 11th and 12th centuries, the territory more or less corresponding to the present Belgium was divided into relatively independent feudal states, including:

Chapter 2 : Brussels Autoworld Museum Admission Ticket | Brussels, Belgium - GetYourGuide

From a medieval settlement in the swamps of the Senne to the beating heart of the European Union, Brussels most certainly has an interesting history. Here are the most important events that have shaped the city we know today.

For more information, please see the full notice. After the destruction of the Second World War, the nations of Europe struggled to rebuild their economies and ensure their security. The former required a massive influx of aid to help the war-torn landscapes re-establish industries and produce food, and the latter required assurances against a resurgent Germany or incursions from the Soviet Union. The United States viewed an economically strong, rearmed, and integrated Europe as vital to the prevention of communist expansion across the continent. As a result, Secretary of State George Marshall proposed a program of large-scale economic aid to Europe. The resulting European Recovery Program, or Marshall Plan , not only facilitated European economic integration but promoted the idea of shared interests and cooperation between the United States and Europe. Soviet refusal either to participate in the Marshall Plan or to allow its satellite states in Eastern Europe to accept the economic assistance helped to reinforce the growing division between east and west in Europe. In â€", a series of events caused the nations of Western Europe to become concerned about their physical and political security and the United States to become more closely involved with European affairs. Truman to assert that the United States would provide economic and military aid to both countries, as well as to any other nation struggling against an attempt at subjugation. A Soviet-sponsored coup in Czechoslovakia resulted in a communist government coming to power on the borders of Germany. Attention also focused on elections in Italy as the communist party had made significant gains among Italian voters. Furthermore, events in Germany also caused concern. The occupation and governance of Germany after the war had long been disputed, and in mid, Soviet premier Joseph Stalin chose to test Western resolve by implementing a blockade against West Berlin, which was then under joint U. This Berlin Crisis brought the United States and the Soviet Union to the brink of conflict, although a massive airlift to resupply the city for the duration of the blockade helped to prevent an outright confrontation. These events caused U. To counter this possible turn of events, the Truman Administration considered the possibility of forming a European-American alliance that would commit the United States to bolstering the security of Western Europe. Signing of the Brussels Treaty The Western European countries were willing to consider a collective security solution. In response to increasing tensions and security concerns, representatives of several countries of Western Europe gathered together to create a military alliance. Their treaty provided collective defense; if any one of these nations was attacked, the others were bound to help defend it. At the same time, the Truman Administration instituted a peacetime draft, increased military spending, and called upon the historically isolationist Republican Congress to consider a military alliance with Europe. Vandenburg proposed a resolution suggesting that the President seek a security treaty with Western Europe that would adhere to the United Nations charter but exist outside of the Security Council where the Soviet Union held veto power. In spite of general agreement on the concept behind the treaty, it took several months to work out the exact terms. Congress had embraced the pursuit of the international alliance, but it remained concerned about the wording of the treaty. The nations of Western Europe wanted assurances that the United States would intervene automatically in the event of an attack, but under the U. Constitution the power to declare war rested with Congress. Negotiations worked toward finding language that would reassure the European states but not obligate the United States to act in a way that violated its own laws. While the European nations argued for individual grants and aid, the United States wanted to make aid conditional on regional coordination. A third issue was the question of scope. The Brussels Treaty signatories preferred that membership in the alliance be restricted to the members of that treaty plus the United States. Together, these countries held territory that formed a bridge between the opposite shores of the Atlantic Ocean, which would facilitate military action if it became necessary. President Truman inspecting a tank produced under the Mutual Defense Assistance Program The result of these extensive negotiations was the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in In this agreement, the United States, Canada, Belgium, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the

United Kingdom agreed to consider attack against one an attack against all, along with consultations about threats and defense matters. This collective defense arrangement only formally applied to attacks against the signatories that occurred in Europe or North America; it did not include conflicts in colonial territories. After the treaty was signed, a number of the signatories made requests to the United States for military aid. Soon after the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the outbreak of the Korean War led the members to move quickly to integrate and coordinate their defense forces through a centralized headquarters. The North Korean attack on South Korea was widely viewed at the time to be an example of communist aggression directed by Moscow, so the United States bolstered its troop commitments to Europe to provide assurances against Soviet aggression on the European continent. West German entry led the Soviet Union to retaliate with its own regional alliance, which took the form of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and included the Soviet satellite states of Eastern Europe as members. The threat of this form of response was meant to serve as a deterrent against Soviet aggression on the continent. Although formed in response to the exigencies of the developing Cold War, NATO has lasted beyond the end of that conflict, with membership even expanding to include some former Soviet states. It remains the largest peacetime military alliance in the world.

Chapter 3 : F.C. Molenbeek Brussels Strombeek - History | Technology Trends

Through the early Middle Ages, the northern part of present-day Belgium (now commonly referred to as Flanders) was a Germanic language-speaking area, whereas in the southern part people had continued to be Romanized and spoke derivatives of Vulgar Latin.

Traces of human settlement go back to the Stone Age , with vestiges and place-names related to the civilisation of megaliths , dolmens and standing stones Plattesteen, Tomberg. During late antiquity , the region was home to Roman occupation, as attested by archaeological evidence discovered near the centre. Charles would construct the first permanent fortification in the city, doing so on that same island. Because of its location on the shores of the Senne, on an important trade route between Bruges and Ghent , and Cologne , Brussels became a commercial centre specialised in the textile trade. The town grew quite rapidly and extended towards the upper town Treurenberg, Coudenberg and Sablon areas , where there was a smaller risk of floods. As it grew to a population of around 30,, the surrounding marshes were drained to allow for further expansion. Around this time, work began on the Cathedral of St. Gudula , replacing an older Romanesque church. In , the Counts of Leuven became Dukes of Brabant. Brabant, unlike the county of Flanders, was not fief of the king of France but was incorporated into the Holy Roman Empire. In the early 13th century, Brussels got its first walls , [42] and after this, the city grew significantly. To let the city expand, a second set of walls was erected, between and Traces of it can still be seen today, mostly because the small ring , a series of roadways bounding the historic city centre, follows its former course. Early modern[edit] A view of Brussels c. Brabant had lost its independence, but Brussels became the Princely Capital of the prosperous Burgundian Netherlands , also known as the Seventeen Provinces , and flourished. In , he became King of Castile , and hence the period of the Spanish Netherlands began. It was in the Palace complex at Coudenberg that Charles V abdicated in This impressive palace, famous all over Europe, had greatly expanded since it had first become the seat of the Dukes of Brabant, but it was destroyed by fire in In the 17th century, the city was a capital of the lace industry. Together with the resulting fire, it was the most destructive event in the entire history of Brussels. The Grand Place was destroyed, along with 4, buildings â€" a third of all the buildings in the city. The reconstruction of the city centre , effected during subsequent years, profoundly changed its appearance and left numerous traces still visible today. Following the Treaty of Utrecht in , Spanish sovereignty over the Southern Netherlands was transferred to the Austrian branch of the House of Habsburg. This event started the era of the Austrian Netherlands. Brussels was captured by France in , during the War of the Austrian Succession , but was handed back to Austria three years later. It remained with Austria until , when the Southern Netherlands were captured and annexed by France, and became the capital of the department of the Dyle. The former Dyle department became the province of South Brabant, with Brussels as its capital. The city became the capital and seat of government of the new nation. South Brabant was renamed simply Brabant , with Brussels as its administrative centre. On 21 July , Leopold I , the first King of the Belgians , ascended the throne, undertaking the destruction of the city walls and the construction of many buildings. Following independence, Brussels underwent many more changes. The Industrial Revolution and the building of the Brussels-Charleroi Canal brought prosperity to the city through commerce and manufacturing. The Free University of Brussels was established in In , the first passenger railway built outside England linked the municipality of Molenbeek with Mechelen. Place Royale , late 19th century During the 19th century, the population of Brussels grew considerably; from about 80, to more than , people for the city and its surroundings. The Senne had become a serious health hazard , and from to , under the tenure of mayor Jules Anspach , its entire course through the urban area was completely covered over. This allowed urban renewal and the construction of modern buildings of hausmannien style along central boulevards, characteristic of downtown Brussels today. This development continued throughout the reign of King Leopold II. The International Exposition of contributed to the promotion of the infrastructure. The Brussels Airport , in the suburb of Zaventem , dates from the occupation. After the war, Brussels underwent extensive modernisation. The construction of the Northâ€"South connection , linking the main railway stations in the

city, was completed in , while the first premetro was finished in , and the first line of the metro was opened in Starting from the early s, Brussels became the de facto capital of what would become the European Union , and many modern buildings were built. Development was allowed to proceed with little regard to the aesthetics of newer buildings, and many architectural landmarks were demolished to make way for newer buildings that often clashed with their surroundings, giving name to the process of Brusselisation. Contemporary[edit] The Brussels-Capital Region was formed on 18 June , after a constitutional reform in It is one of the three federal regions of Belgium , along with Flanders and Wallonia , and has bilingual status. In , it and eight other European cities were named European Capital of Culture. It was the deadliest act of terrorism in Belgium.

Chapter 4 : St. Mary History - The 's - St. Mary Catholic Faith Community

History. Open & Agile Smart Cities (OASC) is a global initiative based in Brussels, Belgium, with more than cities from 23 countries in Europe, Latin America and Asia-Pacific. OASC was announced at the Connected Smart Cities Conference in January and first launched in March

See Article History Alternative Title: The institutional arrangements for preschool education vary widely around the world, as do the names applied to the institutions. Typically, the maternal school for ages three to four or five precedes kindergarten for ages four or five to six , but in some countriesâ€" Italy , for instanceâ€"a child goes from the maternal directly to the primary school. In Germany , in addition to the Kindergarten, there is the Schulkindergarten school kindergarten , which is for children of school age who are not considered sufficiently mature and which therefore serves as a kind of preparatory school for primary school. In the United States , kindergarten is considered a part of primary education. Other educators began imitating his infant schoolâ€"in Lippe-Detmold, Berlin, Kaiserswerth, Paris, and elsewhere. Seemingly independently of the infant-school movement on the European continent, the Scottish reformer Robert Owen in founded in his model community New Lanark an Institute for the Formation of Character. It served approximately children of the workers in his cotton mills, mostly from 18 months to 10 years of age; and there were separate infant classes for 2- to 5-year-olds, who spent half their time in instruction and half in recreation. According to contemporary accounts, Buchanan brought to London the methods that he had evolved at New Lanark: He began with simple gymnastic movements, arm exercises, clapping the hands, and counting the movements. Viva voce lessons followed, arithmetical tables, etc. He also gave the little people simple object lessons in which they did most of the talking, and learned to observe and describe. Manual work, at all educational ages, was to give education a certain concreteness and rationality, making it a process of pupil involvement; the very young were to start off becoming accustomed to discipline , friendly cooperation, and piety. With Friedrich Froebel , the German founder of the kindergarten, there arose the first systematic theory of early childhood pedagogy: In the school the children were induced to become collaborators in the search for the instruments of their own educationâ€"seeking realia objects from real life as well as Froebelian symbolic objects to examine. Because her methods worked with defective children, she felt that they might yield even better results with normal children. Also, although usually each child worked alone, group or social activity was not ignored, for there were group gymnastics, games, and religious exercises; and social manners were taught in serving meals, waiting on tables, and the like. The children learned to read , write, and count and to express themselves artistically. Across Europe, in Belgium, meanwhile, another doctor of medicine, Ovide Decroly , was pioneering in the education of the very young, also proceeding from the psychological study of abnormal or exceptional children. His educational system was based on three processes: He felt the universal needs of the child to be food, protection against danger, endurance for the frustrations of life, work, play, self-evaluation, and self-discipline. Across the channel in Great Britain were two pioneers in the movement to improve the health and environment of the very young: Grace Owen and Margaret McMillan. Both saw the nursery school as a place for fostering health and physical development prerequisites to any other kind of development and as a place that should be an extension of the home. Owen wanted every housing development to have a nursery school, where children of various ages would constitute a group resembling a large family and where play would facilitate socialization. McMillan outlined a plan for a three-year course for training teachers for the nursery schools, maintaining that only trained personnel should work with children from three to six years of age. Training centres at Manchester under Owen , at Deptford under McMillan , and at London supplied nursery teachers for the entire British Commonwealth as well as for the early nursery schools in the United States. In what was then Palestine the new settlers established kibbutzim , in which were established separate homes for the children in order to free the mothers to work in the commune. During the nursing stage mothers feed their babies in the infant house. All children visit home daily for a few hours. The aim of this period is readiness for the first grade. The kindergarten, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education, accepts children three to seven years old. All teaching materials used are didactic. The socialization

process, respect for authority, and the subordination of individual needs to those of the collective are stressed. Self-discipline and self-reliance are key teaching objectives. Modern theories The proliferation of nursery schools and other institutions of preschool education in the 20th century can be traced to a number of developments: Because the nursery school movement has sprung from such a variety of social forces, no one type of school may be described as representative of the movement. Nevertheless, it is profitable to consider a few modern views of early childhood education. One major contribution has been the developmental psychology of Jean Piaget and his followers, who are convinced that children advance through rather regular stages of intellectual development. The first two periodsâ€" sensorimotor intelligence from birth until age two as well as representative intelligence from two to seven or eight â€"relate to the field of early childhood. In the first stage sensorimotor the child learns to use his muscles and senses to deal with external objects and events while his language begins to form. He also begins to deal with and know that things exist even if they are beyond his sight and touch. In the second stage the child experiences the greatest language growth; words and other symbols become a way to represent both the outside world and inner feelings. He begins to integrate symbolization and elementary types of relationships, such as logical and mathematical relationships grouping, sizes, quantities, and qualities and spatial and temporal relationships. Piaget also stressed the importance of an environment conducive to learning the necessary skills. One of the major concerns of nursery schools and kindergartens is language development. Most investigators agree that true speech starts when the child begins to develop meaningful associations with the words he uses an infant who imitates the word mama without understanding its meaning is not engaging in true speech. For a child between two and six, oral speech is a major task, involving both expression and comprehension. By about the age of four he has mastered the fundamentals of the systematic grammar of his language. By the age of six the average child has increased his vocabulary to about 2, words or soâ€"depending on the quality of his environment, and particularly the willingness of adults to relate to the child. Many studies show that the very young child in an impersonal institution, such as an orphanage, generally lags in language development behind children of the same age in a normal family setting. One of the many tasks of early childhood education is to provide training in elementary language skills for all children, but especially for those who need compensatory work. To improve their comprehension and speech, there are listening and language games. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

Chapter 5 : History of rail transport in Belgium - Wikipedia

History and Health of the Brussels Griffon Dog Breed: These dogs date back to the 's in Belgium where they were used as ratters in the stables. Later, the Pug, King Charles, and Ruby Spaniels were crossed with this original Belgium stable dog and the results developed today's Brussels Griffon breed.

Writing from Milwaukee on December 28, , Father Kundig listed 20 parishes already established or about to be established by himself; second on the list of those in existence was St. A church has been built. Mary dates from this reference, though there appears to be little doubt the parish was actually established a year or two earlier. Bishop Peter Lefevre of Detroit, who had this area of Wisconsin under his wing, and Bishop Loras of Dubuque, who made excursions even as far as Milwaukee, knew the growth potential of the church in Wisconsin. Luke in Milwaukee, his priestly duties took him on frequent trips to outlying districts where immigrant Irish, German, Scottish, English and French had long since fanned out from the city to take up farming. This church was erected on the site of our present cemetery. Since the oldest headstone bears the name of Patrick McGowan, who died in August , indications are that the site of the church, if not the actual building itself, was established prior to But he had difficulty with his health, as well as his German, and he returned to Michigan in June Father Kundig, no less devoted but perhaps more physically fit, was his successor. The families at St. Mary became his prime responsibility, and he is listed as our second pastor. At this period there were but five other priests in the whole territory of Wisconsin. Father Kundig had the wit and acumen to promote progress of church and of state side by side. Thus, he is credited with establishing the first Catholic school in Milwaukee and only a little later with influencing the move to establish a public school system in Wisconsin. His gift for organizing gains him credit in history for bringing together leaders and groups that were eventually active in formation of the state itself. Father Kundig in turn made news, to the East coast and beyond, with a St. His purpose was to draw attention to the importance of Wisconsin as a growing territory and to convince the Catholic hierarchy that a diocese should be created here. The gathering of some 3, Catholics from about 20 southern Wisconsin parishes was so impressive that news of it put Milwaukee on the map. Church authorities realized that Wisconsin deserved a bishop who would reside in Milwaukee. On March 19, , Father Henni was consecrated the first bishop of Milwaukee, although he did not arrive in the city until May. By far, the majority of the first Catholics of Wisconsin were of German origin and needed religious services that English-speaking priests were unable to supply. The real beginning of satisfaction for this need was realized by the arrival of Bishop Henni, a German. Mary, however, was primarily an Irish parish. Mary in , but like all early Wisconsin priests, he served a wide territory including Greenfield, Franklin, Oak Creek and Prairieville Waukesha. Father Quinn performed the first baptisms in St. One Thomas McLoghlan was baptized that same day. Father Quinn also performed the first marriage ceremony at St. Father Kundig, who had been in and around Kenosha since , was now Vicar-General of the Milwaukee diocese. From personal knowledge of the primitive roads in this new state and the ease of travel on water, he saw the value of and promoted a canal from Muskego Lake to the Root River. Nicely situated between the east and west ends of this proposed canal in the town of Franklin was a settlement of Irish who persuaded him to name the village after his patron, St. Though this move affected the status of St. Mary was served as a mission of the Holy Assumption parish at St. The proposed canal ran into opposition and was never built. Father Kundig left St. Martin for various assignments, the last of which was at The Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist, where he was rector for 20 years It was a mission of St. Father Quinn remained at St. Mary until Father J. Conroy was named pastor in Three years later, Father Joseph Smith followed and built a small frame church just west of the old log church. It was completed in McGowan attended to the needs of St. Graves succeeded him, but only remained for about two years, followed by the one-year tenure of Father E. The next pastor was Father John J. Francis Seminary, and died in Franklin March 4, Father Fagan was pastor from - , and Father Tierney followed him from - A landmark along Forest Home Avenue, it served the parish for the next 60 years. The frame church it replaced was eventually moved to land on what is now South th Street, just south of West Layton Avenue, and survived until demolished in a highway widening project in

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Chapter 6 : Initiative and referendum - Ballotpedia

The early days at Haren The history of Brussels Airport start in World War I when the German troops build an airship hangar on a plain on the territory of Haren and Evere. After the armistice of 11 November the Belgian military started to use the airfield and the remaining infrastructure.

Jews followed the path of the Roman legions to Belgium in the years CE. Written evidence, however, only dates back to the 13th century. Hebrew tombstones and street names like "rue des Juifs" have been traced to Other sources mention Jews as early as in the Brabant province. Anti-Jewish measures can also be traced back to the 13th century. At about the same time, theologian Thomas Aquinas suggested the Jews be taxed and forced to perform manual labor to prevent them from becoming wealthy as usurers. Although these measures did not adversely affect the Jewish population in Belgium, the crusade did. Jews who refused baptism were massacred. Under the protection of Duke John II, the Jewish community was able to rebuild and by had its own rabbi. The community grew even larger when expelled Jews from France began settling in different parts of Belgium. However, more than three decades later, all this progress was erased with the onset and aftermath of the Black Death The Jews who did not perish from sickness were slaughtered by the populace or the authorities who blamed them for poisoning the wells to cause the plague. Only a handful of families survived, most of whom were burned at the stake in charged with desecrating the Host the wafers used in communion. Many Sephardim enjoyed rights and safety as "New Christians" coverts to Christianity, many of whom still secretly practiced Judaism and concentrated their presence in Antwerp, bringing with them the skills of the diamond trade. Marranos who settled in Antwerp at the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century played an important economic and financial role there as key figures in opening up the precious-stones industry, including diamonds and pearls, and developing the sugar trade as well as the first international stock exchange in Europe in Between and a secret synagogue conducted services in Antwerp. When Austria began ruling Belgium in , it allowed for a more open society, attracting Ashkenazi Jews. Nevertheless, Jews still had to pay special taxes. Under French and later Dutch rule, Jews enjoyed greater freedoms. Belgium became independent in and officially recognized Judaism immediately. Brussels, with a more French influenced Jewish community, had a higher rate of assimilation, while Antwerp, influenced by Yiddish and Flemish, retained traditional forms of Jewish life, a trend that remains today. The community thrived as more and more synagogues, religious schools, and Zionist organizations were created. At least 20, were German refugees, who, along with thousands of others, hoped to flee to the United States. On May 10, , Nazi Germany invaded Belgium, taking just 18 days to put the country under military rule which lasted until liberation in September Anti-Jewish measures began in the autumn of and grew worse over time. The first prohibitions included ritual slaughter and other religious rites. Other discriminatory actions followed with the Nazis prohibiting Jews from certain professions, such as the fields of law and education. By , authorities started to confiscate property, including the diamond exchange, to set up curfews and to confine Jews to cities. The Nazis ordered Jews to wear yellow badges in early and, in September of that same year, began rounding them up by the thousands and deporting them, mostly to Auschwitz. Very few Belgian Jews survived concentration camps. An active resistance movement, supported by both Jews and non-Jews prevented a higher death toll. The exiled Belgian government, as well as the Catholic Church and the Belgian populace, still upset by the German occupation in World War I, resisted a second German occupation. A higher proportion of Jews were saved in Belgium than most other occupied countries. Initially, when the Germans had trouble identifying Jews because the Belgian constitution does not permit mention of religion on civil documents, most Belgians never assisted. In fact, many actually helped Jews. Christian families hid Jewish children and usually honored their requests against baptism. And after the war, almost all Jewish children were returned to their families. In , the Nazis had difficulty finding Belgian police officers to help them put yellow badges on Jews. With the help of the Jewish Resistance, about Jews were able to hide in the city of Antwerp. The largest Jewish movement, the Committee for Jewish Defense CJD , affiliated with the national Belgian resistance movement, worked on several levels. The organization hid Jews, fought as partisans, forged identity papers and food ration tickets, obtained funds

and set up escape routes. In the cultural realm, CJD distributed information and propaganda material, established a lending library, and maintained a Jewish press, printing in Yiddish , French and Flemish. Ultimately, the Belgian resistance was not strong enough to fend off the Nazis and their collaborators. Between , more than 25, Belgian Jews perished in the Holocaust. Belgium slowly rebuilt its infrastructure, the Jewish community included. Belgium was also among the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with Israel. The s saw the rise of Jewish political activism in Belgium. Between , there were a number of Arab terrorist attacks on Jews, including a car-bomb, hand grenade thrown into a crowd of Jewish children and an attack on El Al passengers at the Brussels airport. The Consistoire Central Israelit of Belgium, a state-recognized Jewish body established in , reported 15 religious communities in seven cities. The liberal community grew as well, opening new congregations. During the s, more than 6, students received some sort of Jewish education, either in a Jewish day school or synagogue. Despite the rise of right-wing parties in the late s and early s in Belgium and elsewhere in Europe, Belgium remained committed to its Jewish community. In response to the growth of these parties, the mainstream parties enacted laws prohibiting Holocaust denial and strengthened existing laws against intolerance. In addition, several monuments were erected and museums opened in a campaign to remember the Holocaust. The Ministry of education launched a nationwide awareness program called "Democracy or Barbary Belgium has long-recognized Judaism as an official state religion and continues to subsidize the general studies curriculum at several Jewish schools. The Jews of Belgium also have a working relationship with the Catholic Church. The Jewish Consistoire works with a number of Christian organizations to promote interfaith dialogue. A Judeo-Christian Consultation Group was organized to further this goal. Modern Community Today, the total Jewish population in Belgium is approximately 30,, with a high concentration in Brussels and Antwerp. Jewish culture remains strong throughout Belgium. There are more than a dozen Jewish schools, five Jewish newspapers and more than 45 active synagogues. Most Belgian Jews belongs to the middle class and are active in the fur, textile, leather and diamond industries. In , as anti-Semitism flared throughout Europe and immigrants were rioting in Antwerp, some violence was directed at Jews in Belgium. Tensions also were raised in the binational relationship between Israel and Belgium when efforts were made to try Ariel Sharon in Belgium as a war criminal for his actions during the Lebanon War. The Belgian Supreme Court ultimately ruled Sharon could not be charged while he is Prime Minister but left open the possibility of doing so later. This led Israel to withdraw its ambassador and to advise many Israelis in and out of government to avoid traveling to Belgium to avoid the risk of being arrested and charged with some alleged past crime. Classic revolutionary or social anti-Semitism is common within leftist groups in Belgium. This type of anti-Semitism sees capitalist Israel, supported by the capitalist United States, as one of the major evils in the world, and the Arabs as the main victims of capitalism. Yet the Belgian political world seems unready to confront the realities of its past. In January , the Belgian prime minister failed to make an official statement at the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz. He was the first politician of his rank to officially recognize the responsibility of those Belgian officials who had assisted in the deportation. In January , the Belgian Senate issued a strengthened version of an official resolution recognizing Holocaust-era complicity in the persecution of Jews. Several Belgian Jewish groups, including the CCOJB umbrella group, called on the Senate to reformulate the resolution, as they found it minimized the role of the Belgian state as described in a report from On Saturday May 24 a suspect later identified as Mehdi Nemmouche opened fire at the Jewish Museum in Brussels in an attack identified by authorities as a clear act of anti-semitism and terrorism. Ex-hostages claim that he was known as "Abu Omar the hitter" and carried out unspeakable acts after kidnapping individuals for ISIS, including murdering a newborn child. The attack occured inside of the museum and left four Jewish individuals dead and was approached as a racially and religiously motivated attack by the Belgian authorities. The gunman drove up to the museum, walked inside and fired shots with a Kalishnakov rifle, killing an Israeli couple, a French woman, and a Belgian man. An attack carried out on a Synagogue in Brussels on September 16 is being treated as an arson by Belgian authorities. Belgian fire services have stated that the initial investigation is pointing towards a racially motivated attack, after a fire broke out on the second floor of Machzikei Hadath synagogue. They will make a full recovery. The fire was set in four different places in the

hopes that it would catch fire quickly and destroy the synagogue. Two Israelis were injured in the March 22, terror attack on an airport and train station in Brussels, Belgium. Multiple suicide bomb blasts rocked the Belgium national airport and the Maelbeek train station, killing 31 and injuring more than The wounded Israelis, Chaim Winternitz and Mendy Farkash, were waiting to board a flight to Israel after visiting Brussels for a wedding, when the bombs went off. Their injuriess were non life-threatening, and they were flown back in Israel nine days after the attack. Following the airport attack, in November Belgian Deputy Prime Minister and Security Minister Jan Jambon travelled to Israel with a delegation of security officials to view and learn from Israeli airport security. Jambon said that vehicle checkpoints with license-plate scanners will be installed at the Brussels airport soon, similar to the ones present at Ben-Gurion airport in Tel Aviv. In , Belgian Jews made Aliyah to Israel, the greatest number of Belgian immigrants recorded in a decade. From , an average of Belgian Jews made Aliyah annually, and from , Belgian Jews on average made Aliyah annually. The population has stabilized in recent years due to a low birth-rate and a high rate of assimilation. Nevertheless, Brussels has more than a dozen synagogues , respresenting all streams of faith, from Reform to Orthodox and both Ashkenazi and Sephardi. There are three Jewish schools. Brussels is home to Regards, the leading Jewish newspaper, and Radio Judaica, the first European Jewish radio station. Most of the Jewish sites are located in the middle of the city. The Great Synagogue on Rue de la Regence, often described as a "stately Romanesque" building, was designed by Christian architect Desire DeKeyser and completed in The facade features a three-storied gabled midsection flanked by four-story towers. This ornate building also houses several Jewish organizations, including the Consistoire and the Communaute Israelite de Bruxelles, as well as the Belgian Jewish museum. The rest of the synagogues are scattered throughout Brussels.

Chapter 7 : Brussels - Wikipedia

An industrial history A factory built on a site chosen for its visibility and accessibility, close to the canal and the historic city centre of Brussels In the early s, André Citroën bought the plot of land at Place de l'Yser.

After the armistice of 11 November the Belgian military started to use the airfield and the remaining infrastructure. The zeppelin hangar that was not pulled down until was used to park the aircraft the Germans had left behind. A few of these aircraft would later be used to take civilians up on their first flight from Haren. From the earliest days the Belgian royal house took a keen interest in aviation. The whole flight took seven and a half hours, the time we need today to fly from Brussels to New York. Little by little scheduled services were organised between Brussels and the British and French capitals. The military tolerated the civil aviation activities on its airfield. The military part of the airfield was referred to as Evere, whereas all civil activities took place on the territory of Haren. The first passengers that left from Haren were received in a small wooden building along the Haachtsesteenweg. The only large wooden hangar for civil aircraft burnt down on 27 September Because part of the SNETA fleet also went up in flames a large number of scheduled flights had to be cancelled. Soon after, the construction of brick hangars began. These hangars were enormous so that the still rather frail aircraft could be parked indoors in winter. In August the first radio transmission station became operational. A week after Charles Lindbergh had flown his "Spirit of St. Aviation continued to grow steadily and on 29 September the new airport terminal was taken into use. Although Haren still had a grass landing strip, a concrete apron was laid in front of the terminal so the passengers no longer had to walk through the dirt and mud to board their plane. Planes simply took off against the wind from the large grass field. In the middle of the field a white circle was drawn with a large arrow pointing north. A smoke pot indicated the wind direction. Even gliders were still allowed to land at Haren in the thirties. Sabena was not the only airline at our airport. By the middle of the s several foreign airline companies operated from our national airport: Also in those days pooling and close collaboration between airlines were common practice. With the number of movements amounting to 45, a year compared to , in , voices rose to modernize and expand the airfield at Haren. On 23 February Haren saw the start of the first scheduled service to Congo, 10 years after the legendary trip of pioneer Thieffry and his crew. The complete modernization of the infrastructure of Haren would never come to be. On 10 May the German troops invaded Belgium and within the week occupied the aerodrome Can we help you?

Chapter 8 : Timeline of Brussels - Wikipedia

Unlike the United Kingdom, where early railways had been developed by the private sector, the state took the initiative in the development of railways in Belgium, partly out of the fear that large banks, like the Société Générale de Belgique could develop a monopoly in the industry.

Chapter 9 : History of Belgium - Wikipedia

The urban ecosystem of Brussels This is one of the most well-known visual representations of an urban metabolism study. This is a very appealing way of representing the flows, and it can be easily understood by a wider audience.